

# The Cosmic Ray Key Science Project

## Status Report, LSM 23-11-16

Jörg P. Rachen for the

LOFAR Cosmic Ray Key Science Project

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## Journal papers published:

Schellart+, *A&A* 560, A98 (2013): **Detecting cosmic rays with the LOFAR radio telescope**

Schellart+, *NIMPA* 742, 115 (2014): **Recent results** from cosmic-ray measurements with LOFAR

Schellart+, *JCAP* 10, 014 (2014): **Polarized radio emission** from extensive air showers measured with LOFAR

Buitink+, *PRD* 90, 082003 (2014): Method for **high precision reconstruction of air shower  $X_{\max}$**  using two-dimensional radio intensity profiles

Thoudam+, *NIMPA* 767, 339 (2014): **LORA – A scintillator array for LOFAR** to measure extensive air showers

Nelles+, *Aph* 60, 13 (2015): A parameterization for the radio emission of air showers as predicted by **CoREAS simulations** and **applied to LOFAR measurements**

Corstanje+, *Aph* 61, 22 (2015): The **shape of the radio wavefront** of extensive air showers as measured with LOFAR

Schellart+, *PRL* 114, 165001 (2015): **Probing Atmospheric Electric Fields in Thunderstorms** through Radio Emission from Cosmic-Ray-Induced Air Showers

Nelles+, *Aph* 65, 11 (2015): Measuring a **Cherenkov ring in the radio emission** from air showers **at 110-190 MHz** with LOFAR

Nelles+, *JCAP* 5, 018 (2015): The **radio emission pattern of air showers** as measured with LOFAR – a tool for the reconstruction of the energy and the shower maximum

Nelles+, *JInst* 10, 1005 (2015): **Calibrating the absolute amplitude scale** for air showers measured at LOFAR.

Thoudam+, *Aph* 73, 34 (2016): **Measurement of the cosmic-ray energy spectrum** above  $10^{16}$  eV **with the LOFAR Radboud Air Shower Array**.

Corstanje+, *A&A* 590, 41 (2016): **Timing calibration** and spectral cleaning of LOFAR time series data.

Buitink+, *Nature* 531, 70 (2016): Radio detections of cosmic rays reveal a **strong light mass component at  $10^{17} - 10^{17.5}$  eV**.

Trinh+, *PRD* 93, 023003 (2016): Influence of **Atmospheric Electric Fields** on Radio-wave Emission from Cosmic-Ray Induced Air Showers.

## Papers in the queue:

Scholten+: Measurement of the **circular polarization in radio emission from extensive air showers** confirms emission mechanisms. **Accepted for PRD**

Corstanje+: The **effect of the atmospheric refractive index** on radio detection of extensive air showers. **In revision after 1<sup>st</sup> referee report**

Trinh+: **Circular polarization** of radio emission from extensive air shower probes **atmospheric electric fields in thunderstorm conditions**. **In preparation**

Rossetto+: **Frequency spectrum analysis of radio emission from extensive air showers**. **Coming next**.

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# Stokes parameters

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} S_0 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

The intensity

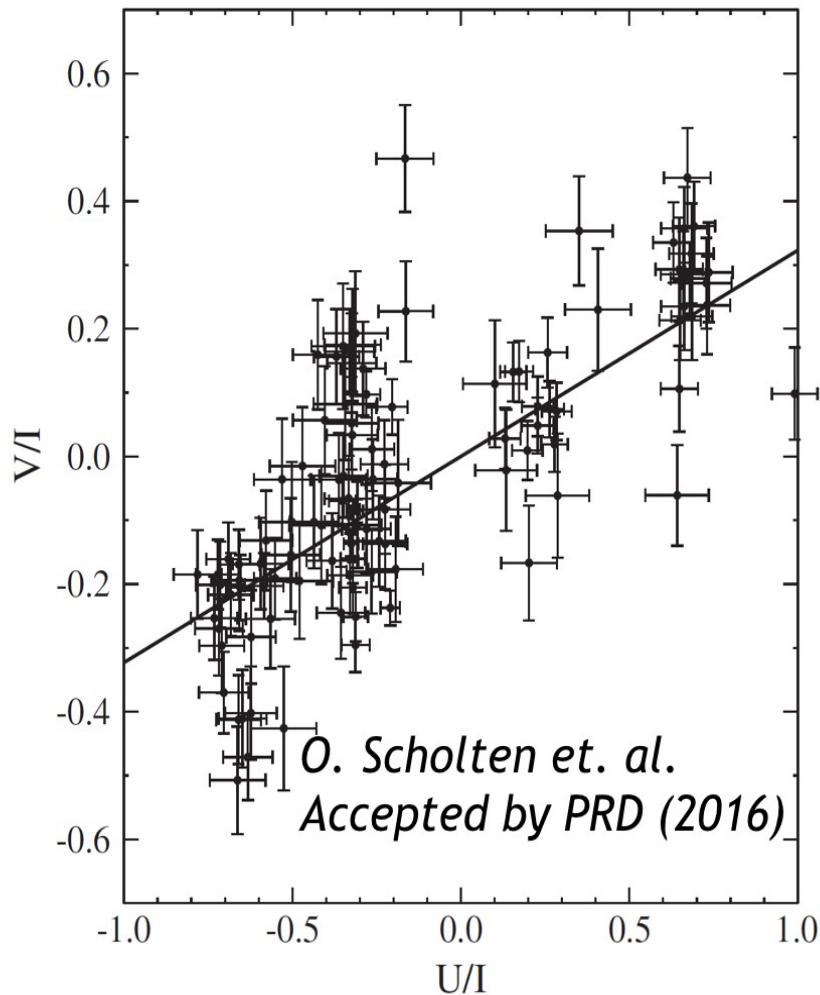
The linear polarization:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{U}{Q} \right)$$

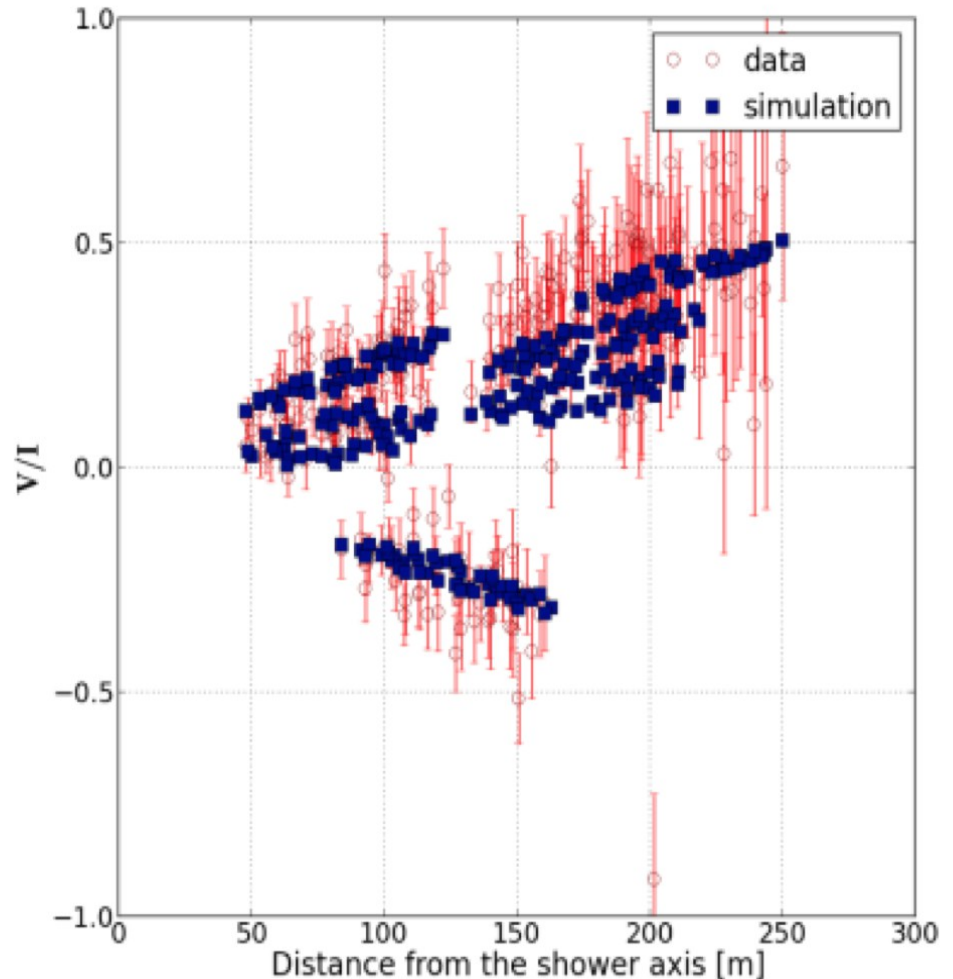
The circular polarization.

***Fitting Stokes parameters means fitting intensity, linear polarization and circular polarization***

# Fair-weather showers

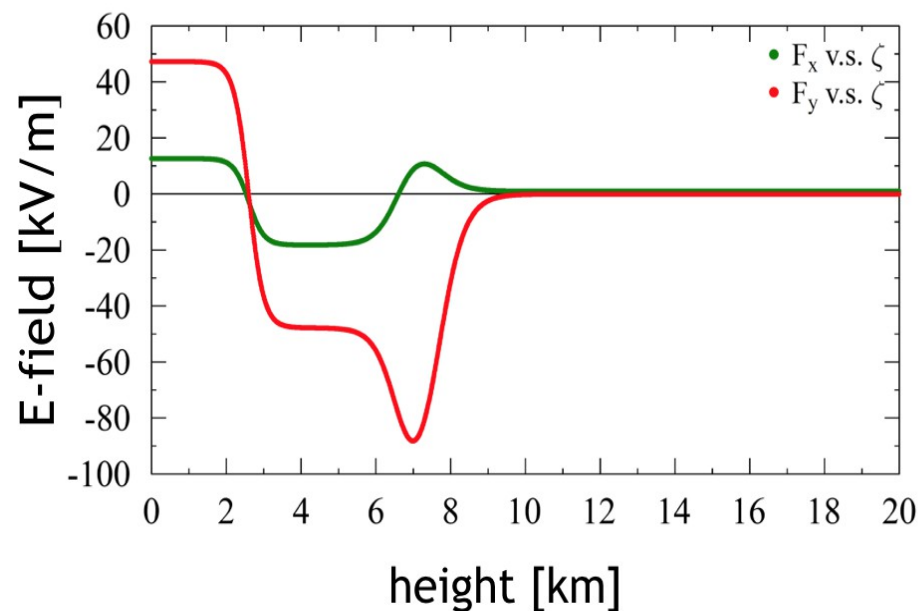
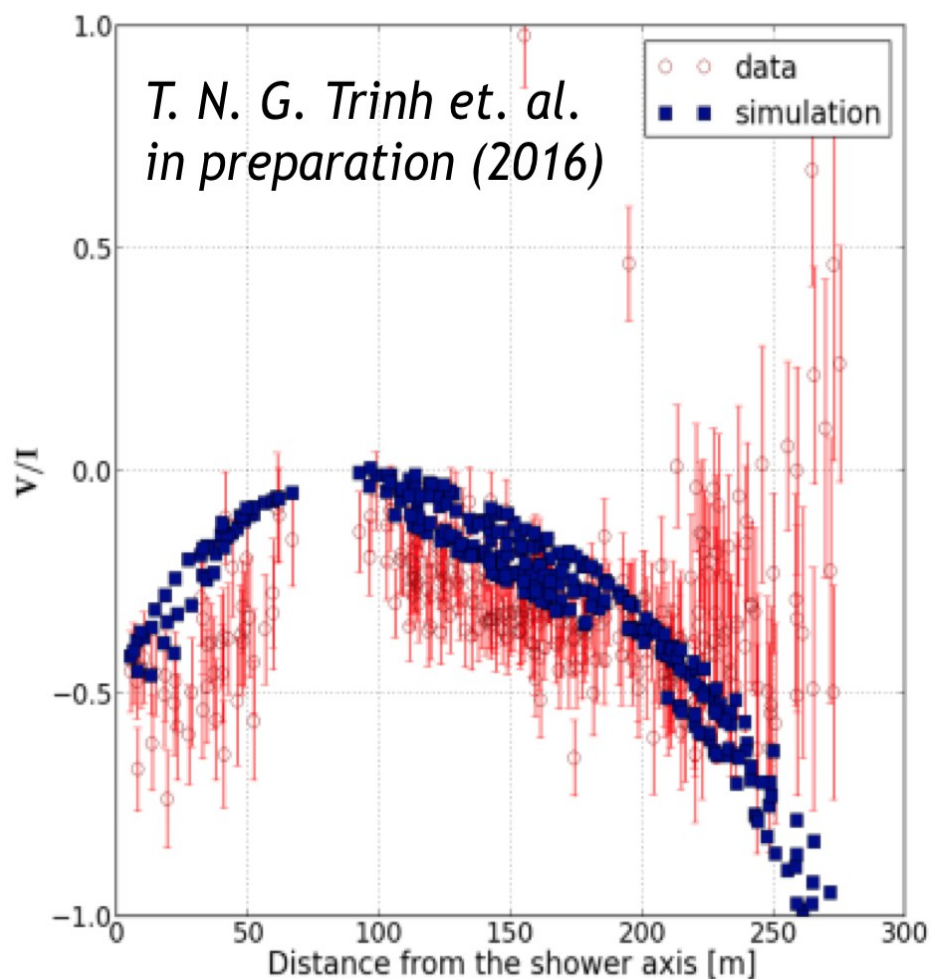


$90 \text{ m} < d < 100 \text{ m}$ ,  $|\cos \Phi| < 0.5$   
The line:  $V/U = 0.32 \rightarrow$  time delay for charge-excess: 1 ns



*Measured and simulated circular polarization of a single event*

# Thunderstorm showers

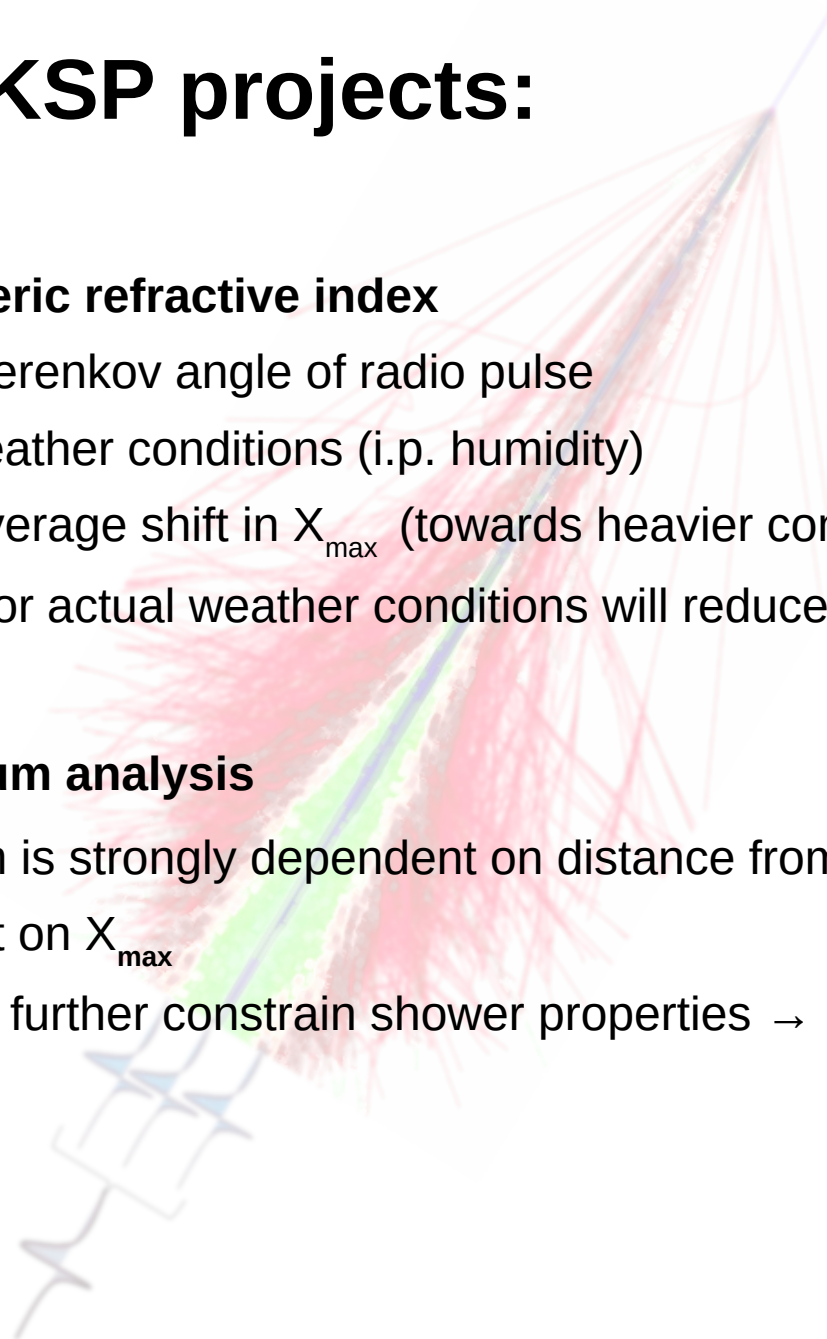


*Measured and simulated circular polarization of a single event*

Large circular polarization near the core, due to change in transverse current caused by the change of E-fields.

# Further CRKSP projects:

- **Effect of atmospheric refractive index**
  - › Changes the Čerenkov angle of radio pulse
  - › Depends on weather conditions (i.p. humidity)
  - › Produces an average shift in  $X_{\max}$  (towards heavier composition)
  - › Considering it for actual weather conditions will reduce systematic errors
- **Frequency spectrum analysis**
  - › Radio spectrum is strongly dependent on distance from shower axis
  - › Also dependent on  $X_{\max}$
  - › Can be used to further constrain shower properties → reduce errors



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  - › Can be used to further constrain shower properties → **reduce errors**
- **Will move LOFAR towards the most accurate experiment determining  $X_{\max}$**



# Further CRKSP projects:

- **LORA Hybrid Trigger**

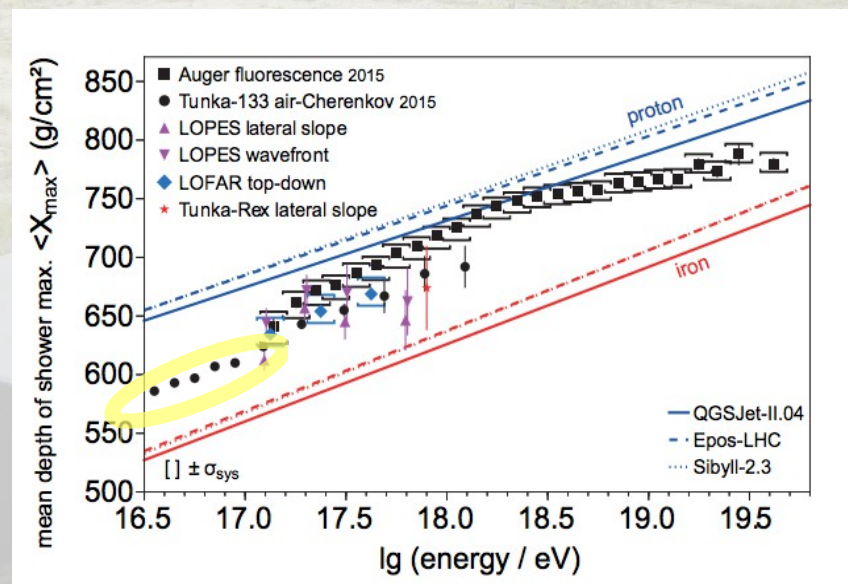
- Current LORA trigger condition (16/20) introduces a bias towards higher  $X_{\max}$  (lighter composition) below  $10^{17}$  eV.
- Requiring less detectors to trigger blows up false trigger rate
- Using peak detection in TBB stream (implemented functionality) together with LORA may solve this problem



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- **Will move LOFAR towards lower energies,  $10^{16}$ - $10^{17}$  eV, difficult for other experiments and detection methods**
- **Complementary to self trigger studies → test observation proposal in preparation**

# Further CRKSP projects:

- **NuMoon – radio pulses from ZeV neutrinos from the moon**
  - Search for radio pulses from particles  $>10^{21}$  eV hitting the moon
    - energies not doable by cosmic accelerators, do they exist?
  - Multibeam observations of the moon with nanosecond time resolution in real time
  - Using DRAGNET (GPU cluster of the LOFAR pulsar group) for PPF inversion (in real time, to trigger TBBs)
  - Status: software prototype developed, can do simulations
  - Plan: Propose O(10) test observations of the moon, ~10 seconds each with subsequent dump of TBBs (real time signal) (proposal needed?)

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- **NuMoon – radio pulses from ZeV neutrinos from the moon**
  - Search for particles  $>10^{21}$  eV, not doable by cosmic accelerators  
→ **New Physics** (topological defects, parallel universes, ... )
  - Multibeam observations of the moon with nanosecond time resolution in real time
  - Using DRAGNET (GPU cluster of the LOFAR pulsar group) for PPF inversion
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- **Will move LOFAR towards highest, yet unexplored energies**

